

THE ADVOCATE.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Mrs. Tom Thumb, who is one of the most popular "freaks" in America, is paid \$500 a week by her managers.

The last literary work of James Russell Lowell was the writing of a preface to an English edition of the writings of his friend, Sarah Orne Jewett.

F. T. Osmond, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, Eng., who is 24 years old, is a phenomenal rider on a bicycle. He has made his mile in 2:16, and has covered 23 miles, 1,260 yards, in one hour. He covered 24 miles in 1 hour and 40 seconds.

The jelly fish hasn't any teeth, but uses himself just as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, cutting his food and then wrapping himself about it. The star fish, on the contrary, turns himself inside out and wraps his food around him, and stays that way until he has had enough.

Steel ships of peculiar construction, called "whalebacks," are built at Duluth, which make the trip from the head of lake navigation to Liverpool with cargoes of 35,000 bushels of wheat. They are of 14 feet draft, and require a crew of 26 men.

A novel method of "beating" the Postoffice Department has been detected at Los Angeles, Cal. A young man rented a box, taking two keys, one of which he gave to a lady friend, and they exchanged letters through the box. The letters have been held for postage and one key has been taken up.

A member of the Prussian Diet has written a letter in which he recommends the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France, on condition that France joins the triple alliance. If this programme could be carried out, the member who suggests it thinks that Russia could then be compelled to agree to a general disarming.

At a glass works in White Mills, Wayne county, Pa., there is on exhibition what is regarded as the finest set of cut glass ever turned out in the country. It consists of 500 separate pieces, and has been ordered by the United States Government for the White House. On each piece of the set, from the mammoth centrepiece and punch-bowl to the tiny salt-cellars, is engraved the coat-of-arms of the United States. This work alone has occupied months of time. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

Experiments by Thomas Harrington, of Pittsburg, into the properties and uses of nickel, steel and manganese bronze have resulted in the discovery of a new metal. The chief characteristics of the metal are that it obtains a very high tensile strength, is indestructible by corrosion, being impervious to acids, and that it can be wrought into spikes, nails, etc., while either hot or cold.

There is a corroboration of the story of the insanity of Kaiser William. A man who went to school with him relates that in a wrestling match young William was thrown by his opponent, and, striking heavily on his head, was rendered insensible. The subsequent effects were a temporary insanity, which broke out at intervals and necessitated his removal from school. Germany is in a bad way if its ruler is subject to fits of madness.

A Georgia woman who asks for divorce has a grievance if ever a woman had. She says that when before her marriage, she told her sweetheart she was willing to share his poverty and live on bread and water, he pledged his sacred honor that if she would furnish the bread he would hustle around and get it water. And so they were married but hardly was the honeymoon ended before the collector came around and cut off the street pipe for non-payment of the water rate.

A writer in Forest and Stream shows how impossible it would be for a beaver to suck the air out of a log of wood so as to sink it—a theory lately suggested by another writer in that periodical. He says he beaver presses the wood into the slimy ooze at the bottom of the pond, and that the adhesiveness of the mud holds it down. He has repeatedly relieved these sunken logs and found that they floated in every case.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

The Fall of Balmaceda.

The recent defeat of ex-President Balmaceda of Chile, puts an end to an interesting chapter of history. The fact that there was a revolution is nothing peculiar in a South American Republic. It was the kind of revolution that excited interest. It was hardly a revolution so much as a protracted and persistent attempt at tyranny by an unscrupulous and bad murderer. In 1869 Balmaceda was elected in the regular way for the usual term of five years. During the first three and a half or four years he ruled with comparative fairness and ability. It was the latter part of the term that ushered in the disastrous conflict; and to understand the nature of his maneuvers, we must consider briefly the people and manners of the Chilian Republic.

Chile is no exception to the average semi-enlightened state. The population is a mixture of aristocratic Spaniards, improvident and vicious half-breeds, and a few industrious merchants. Besides the native population, there is a liberal sprinkling of British, Germans and Americans. British capital in the way of ships, warehouses, internal improvements and securities of various kinds amounts to about seventy millions of dollars; German capital will rank probably next, and American third. By the way, it was recently suggested by a writer in one of the English magazines that the powers represented by invested capital should form a commission and settle affairs in Chile. But fortunately or unfortunately, affairs have settled themselves.

The aristocratic party had hitherto had the Government virtually in their own hands. The President is chosen from their number; he is expected to choose his ministers from the same party, and they get what they can out of the Government. It really amounts to farming out the State to a few for the profit they can force out of it. Of course there are some few exceptions to such schemers as I am describing, but most of them are absolutely without any sense of honor or honesty, both in their disguised purpose to use their State for their own purposes. To speak in extent is this true that no American or European syndicate will try to break a direct contract for any Government work. It must be managed through a sharper or no higher virtues than keenness at driving a bargain and outwitting other schemers. The representative of the Republic will try to possibly can by any pretense, declare a contract violated, pocket the money and leave the contractor in the lurch. Some few exceptions to such schemers as I am describing, but most of them are absolutely without any sense of honor or honesty, both in their disguised purpose to use their State for their own purposes. To speak in extent is this true that no American or European syndicate will try to break a direct contract for any Government work. It must be managed through a sharper or no higher virtues than keenness at driving a bargain and outwitting other schemers. The representative of the Republic will try to possibly can by any pretense, declare a contract violated, pocket the money and leave the contractor in the lurch.

When his term of power began drawing to a close, Balmaceda received a plan for permanently enriching himself and his friends. His idea was to get control of the nitrate beds, which afford the largest part of the revenue; and in this he must place most of his men in power. He first tried Sanfuentes, but failed. Then Vicuna was named. The Congress took alarm and remonstrated with Balmaceda. He persisted, and was impeached. By this route his rule as legal executive was ended—but his ambition would suffer no check. He declared the Congress dissolved, and began to collect an army to carry out his measures. In his choice of soldiers he was unfortunate. He was compelled to take adventurers to fill his ranks—men who cared for nothing but plunder, drink, and time to indulge in the "coca," or national laze. So degrading is service in the Chilian army considered that no officers could be procured except from the prisons. A few men known to possess brute courage and ferocity were placed in command. The ranks not being filled, Balmaceda ordered that recruits be seized from among the mechanics and tradesmen, giving these the fictitious name of "voluntiers."

Some external indications of a good butter-producing cow are: 1. A large, evenly-balanced udder, extending well toward and backward. 2. Good sized teats, not set too closely together, yielding their milk easy and in large, smooth streams. 3. Broad posterior, with body tapering toward the head, giving ample room for a large escutcheon and development of the udder, with loose folds of skin in the rear of udder in heifers and cows of property. Such forms could not be in full flow of milk. 4. Good developed teats, which are thick and successful, they would pierce and veins. 6. A thin pliable skin with no accompaniment of fine soft hairs. There was absolutely none to oppose to those who were resisting them to 7. A nervous but docile temperament. 8. Small delicately formed head and horns, with none of coarse, ox-like appearance, peculiar to ill-bred stock.

—K. C. Live Stock Indicator.

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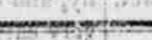
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which are the very embodiment of

style.

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and get estimates when in the city or

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OUR MODISTES:

Frank Baker, of Marshall, county,

Indiana, writes the Indiana Farmer

that he has threshed seventy acres of

wheat. He sowed eighteen acres in

corn with a one-horse corn drill, both

ways, three-fourths of a bushel each

way, 2d. of September, the yield of

which was 400 bushels, or 23 bushels

to the acre. Another field of 26 acres

oats stubble, plowed and thoroughly

harrowed and rolled, on which he put

300 pounds of horse meal with wheat,

14 bushels to the acre, sowed about

the 25th of September, that yielded

1,085 bushels, or 41 bushels to the

acre. Who can beat that?

After the large cuts made by the

pruning saw have dried for a few

weeks they should be protected by a

coat of grafting wax, cement or varnish.

Common white paint is good as

anything, as it excludes the rain

and prevents cracking.

Plan so that the pigs can be fed to a

reasonable weight and then marketed.

There is no advantage in excessively

heavy weights.

The Indiana Farmer says, for Hogs

nothing is so good as a bath of wood

ashes and sulphur. Keep this ready

mixed and in a dry place where the

fowls can resort to it at all times;

also sprinkle sulphur in the nests of

sitting hens and feed a little of it in

soft food. It will help the fowls to

shed the lice.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security

for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law.

Bidders will be required to comply promptly with these terms.

A bond will be required to be paid to G. O. Moberly and T. H. Grubbs, Executives of A. Fesler, dec'd.

The following tract of land situate in Montgomery county, Ky., and be

gaining in the centre of the Mayville pike at letter A, on plat made by D.

G. Howell, in the survey and division of the Fesler lands), corner with

the Mayville pike south 24, west 20

poles, south 11, east 12 poles, south 26, east 62 poles, south 13, east 31, 7-10

poles to a corner with A. C. Cassidy, thence leaving the pike south 88, east

161 poles to a stone corner with same, thence north 88, 6-10 poles to a stone

corner with same, thence north 88, west 200 poles, to the beginning, containing 126 acres and 20

poles of land.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds with approved security

for the payment of the purchase money